

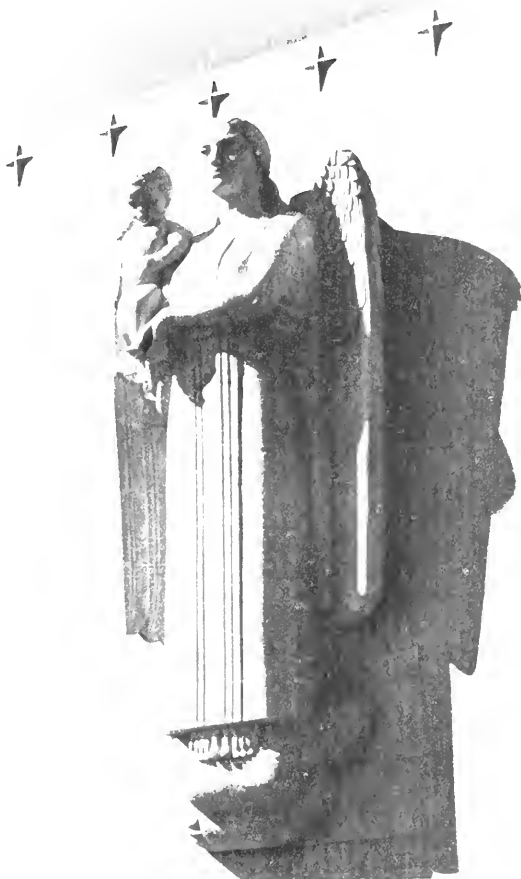
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Rhône American Cemetery and Memorial

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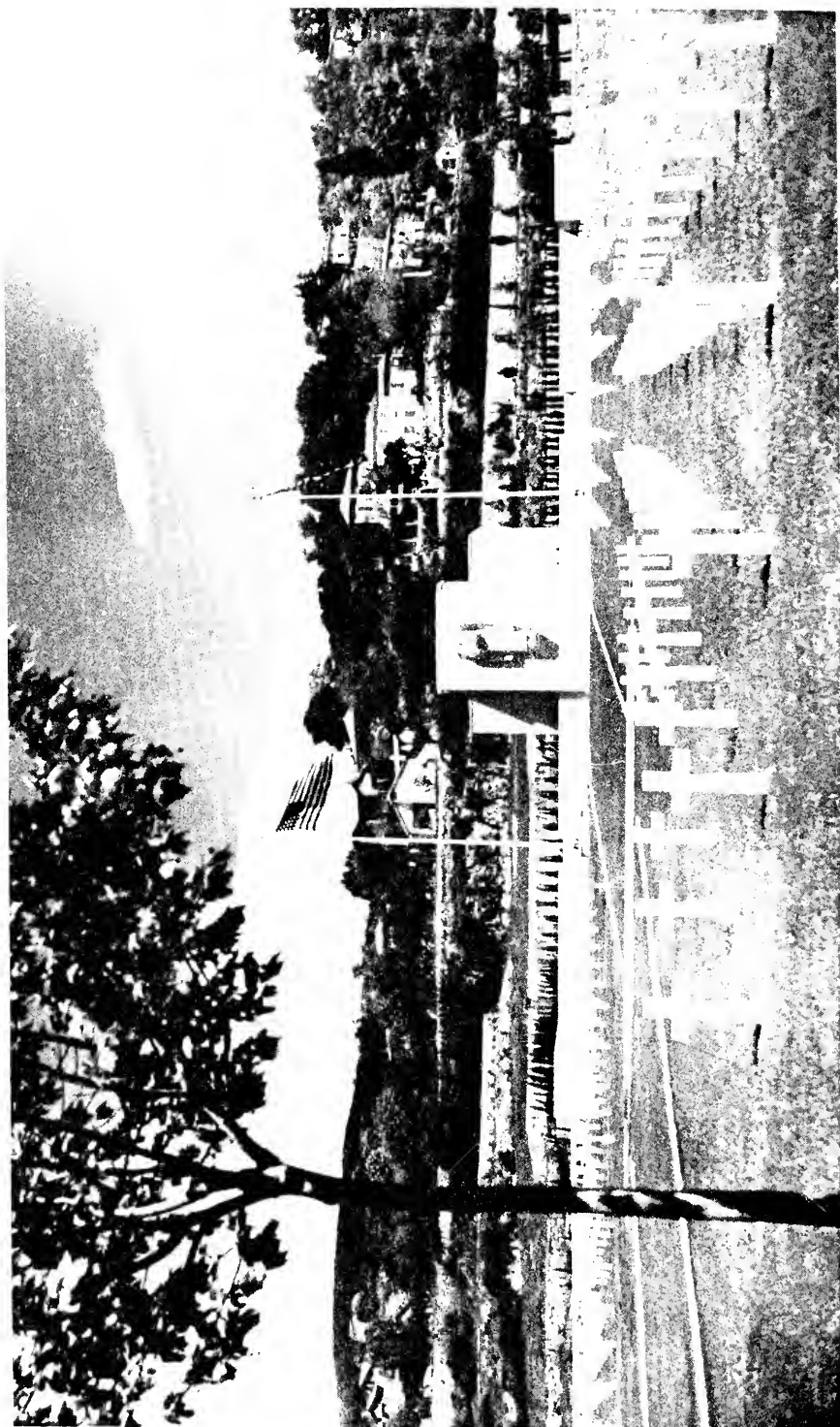
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The American Battle Monuments Commission

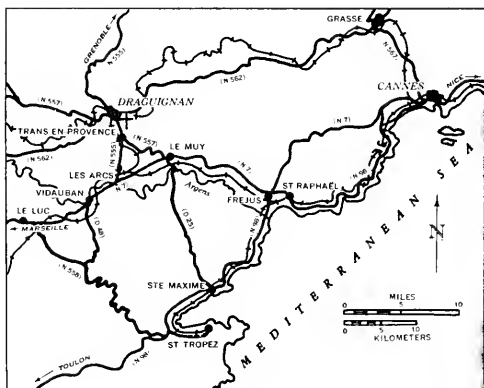
1958

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Memorial—South Façade.

Rhône American Cemetery and Memorial



LOCATION

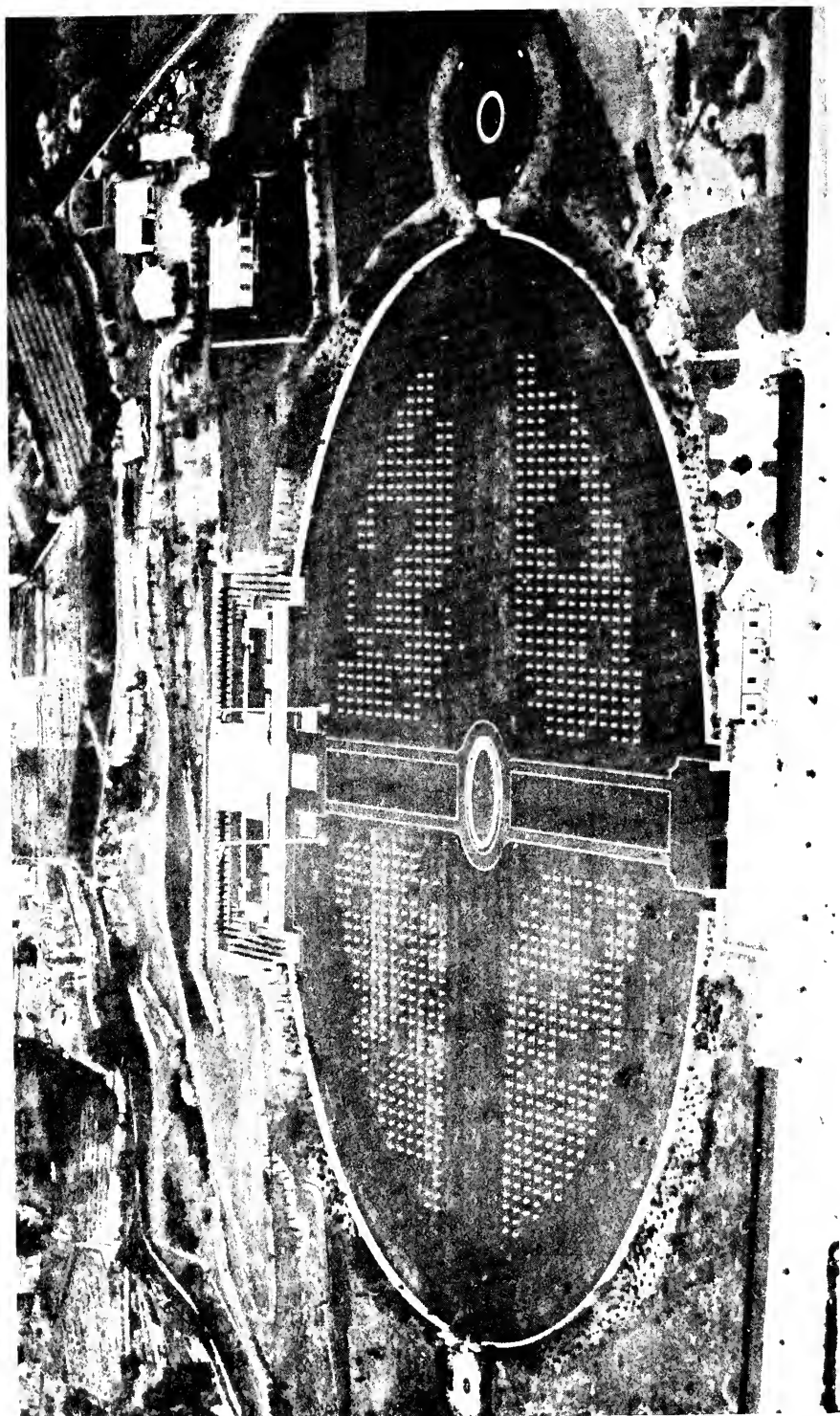
Rhône American Cemetery and Memorial are situated in the city of Draguignan (Var), France, 28 miles in an air line west of Cannes and 16 miles inland from the seacoast. Draguignan may be reached from Cannes by highway N98 via St. Raphaël to Fréjus; thence follow N7 through Le Muy; 1.2 miles (2 kms.) west of Le Muy take N557 to Draguignan. Routes N567 and N562 also lead to Draguignan from Cannes via Grasse.

From Marseille take route N8 east to Aubagne, thence north on N96 to the junction with N560; continue east via N560, D1 and N7 for 50 miles (80 kms.) to N555, thence north to Draguignan.

Draguignan may also be reached by rail from Cannes changing at Les Arcs, or, at St. Raphaël, which is a stop on the main railroad line from Paris to Cannes and Nice. There is a bus service from St. Raphaël to Draguignan, or taxicabs may be hired to reach the cemetery, 20 miles (32 kms.).

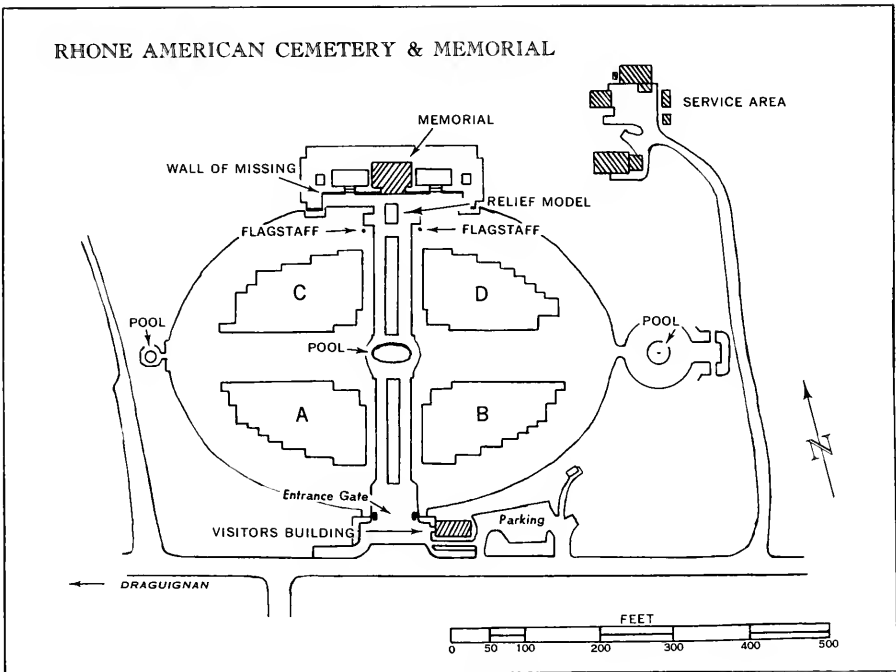
East Garden Pool.





Aerial View of Cemetery.

RHONE AMERICAN CEMETERY & MEMORIAL



Location of Cemetery Features.

Limited hotel accommodations are available in Draguignan; at St. Raphaël, Cannes and other towns along the Riviera there are many hotels.

THE SITE

The site covers 12 acres near the eastern edge of the city of Draguignan, at the foot of a hill clad with the characteristic cypresses, olive trees and oleanders of southern France. Across the highway opposite the cemetery is a playing field, and beyond that some school buildings and barracks. Just to the west is the cemetery of the city of Draguignan.

The first U. S. troops to enter Draguignan were elements of the 1st Airborne Task Force, on the night of August 16, 1944. They were joined by units of the U. S. 36th Division on the next day. Rhône American Cemetery was first established on August 19, 1944. Here are buried 861 of our mili-

tary Dead representing 39 per cent of the burials which were originally made in this region; most of these men died during the operations incident to the landings on the southern coast on August 15, 1944 and the advance northward. The official name of the cemetery is derived from the Rhône river whose watershed was the scene of these operations.

ARCHITECTS

Architect for the cemetery and memorial was Henry J. Toombs of Atlanta, Georgia. The Landscape Architect was A. F. Brinckerhoff of New York.

GENERAL LAYOUT

The main entrance to the cemetery is on the north side of highway D59. Immediately to the right of the entrance gate is the Visitors' Building—to the east (right) of it is the parking area. Beyond the gate is the graves

area within its oval wall, built of the local limestone with a coping of Ampilly limestone from central France. To the north, beyond the graves area, is the memorial. In the northeast corner are the superintendent's quarters as well as the utilities area and the reservoirs and water purification system. In the southeast corner of the reservation is the deep well to an underground stream from which water is pumped to the reservoirs. Outside of the oval walls are masses of tall shrubs which are backed up with olive trees and planes (*platanus orientalis*) to make an enclosing background.

GRAVES AREA

The graves area is divided into four plots about the oval pool which is set at the intersection of the axes of the cemetery. The 861 headstones are arranged in straight lines; planted among them are oleanders and ancient olive trees which, when they recover from the effects of the unusual winter of 1955-1956, will lend an unforgettable peacefulness to the scene.

The Dead who gave their lives in our Country's service came from every State in the Union except North Dakota; some came from the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. 62 of the headstones mark the graves of "Unknowns". Here, also, side by side in two instances, are the graves of two brothers.

THE GARDENS

Outside of the oval wall and on the transverse axis of the cemetery are the East and West Gardens. The East Garden is an intimate enclosure with a small circular pool which has a background of tall Italian cypress. It is surrounded with beds of broad-leaved evergreens including oleanders, and crepe myrtle as well as seasonal plants to provide color in the summer.

The West Garden is somewhat smaller; its pool is octagonal in form, and is set in a brick pavement in contrast to the green lawn of the East Garden. It is enclosed by a high sheared hedge of evergreen Japanese privet and planted with a few of the summer-flowering shrubs of the region.

Memorial—East Façade.





Fountain, Memorial Garden.

The Memorial

EXTERIOR

To the right and left of the memorial are the two flagstaffs 66½ feet high. Between them is the bronze relief map on which are portrayed the military operations beginning with the landings on the beaches south of Draguignan on August 15, 1944 followed by the advance up the valley of the Rhône and through the rugged mountainous region of which the foothills surround the cemetery. At Sombernon, near Dijon, these forces joined hands with those coming from Normandy. Not only did these operations assist those of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Normandy by attacking the enemy from a new direction and by isolating such of his forces as were in southwest France; they also made available the port of Marseille for incoming troops, equipment, and supplies. By early November a gasoline pipeline had been installed from Marseille to Lyon to accelerate the forward movement.

The bronze relief map was fabricated by Bruno Bearzi of Florence, Italy, from data furnished by the American Battle Monuments Commission. At the near end of the map is a brief description in English and French of the military operations; the English version follows:

ON 15 AUGUST 1944 THE ALLIED FORCES LAUNCHED THEIR CAMPAIGN TO ASSIST THE NORMANDY OPERATION AND LIBERATE SOUTHERN FRANCE. THE PREPARATORY AIR BOMBARDMENT HAD BEGUN IN JULY AND HAD GROWN STEADILY IN INTENSITY. AS THE ASSAULT CONVOYS ASSEMBLED, THE U. S. TWELFTH AND FIFTEENTH AIR FORCES STRUCK AT THE BEACH DEFENSES, AS WELL AS AT THE BRIDGES ASTRIDE THE RHONE TO ISOLATE THE BATTLE AREA.

ON THE EVE OF THE ATTACK SPECIALLY TRAINED ASSAULT UNITS LANDED TO PROTECT THE FLANKS OF THE INVASION BEACHES. BEFORE DAWN AIRBORNE TROOPS DROPPED NEAR LE MUY TO SEIZE HIGHWAY JUNCTIONS

NECESSARY TO ASSURE THE ALLIED ADVANCE. AT 0800 THE U. S. VI CORPS MOVED ASHORE UNDER COVER OF BOMBARDMENT BY THE WESTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE. BREAKING THROUGH STEEL AND CONCRETE FORTIFICATIONS THE U. S. 3D, 36TH AND 45TH DIVISIONS PUSHED RAPIDLY INLAND.

IN A TWO-PRONGED ADVANCE THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY LIBERATED GRENOBLE AND WITHIN TEN DAYS WAS ENVELOPING MONTELIBAR TO TRAP THE ENEMY. MEANWHILE FRENCH UNITS HAD LANDED AND THRUST WESTWARD TO TOULON AND MARSEILLE. BY THE END OF THE MONTH THE ALLIED GROUND TROOPS WERE APPROACHING LYON PRECEDED BY THE U. S. TWELFTH AIR FORCE WHOSE ATTACKS DISORGANIZED THE FLEEING ENEMY. BY 7 SEPTEMBER U. S. FORCES HAD REACHED BESANÇON AND WERE MOVING ON BELFORT AND EPINAL. FOUR DAYS LATER THE ALLIED FORCES FROM NORMANDY AND SOUTHERN FRANCE JOINED HANDS

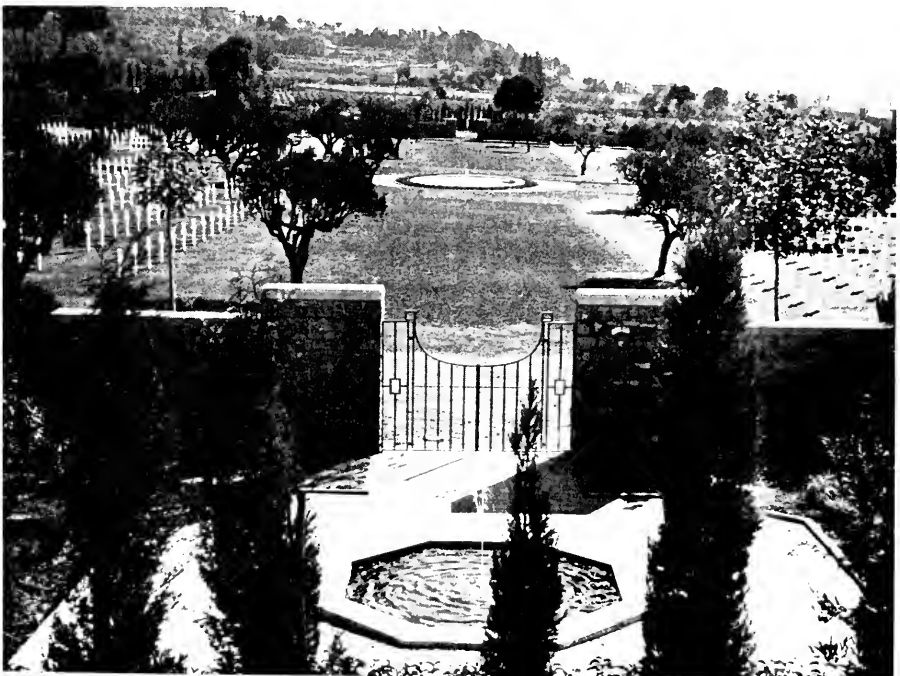
AT SOMBERNON, THUS ISOLATING ALL GERMAN UNITS REMAINING IN SOUTH-WEST FRANCE. THE ALLIES COULD NOW DEVOTE THEIR EFFORTS TO THE DEFEAT OF THE NAZIS IN GERMANY ITSELF.

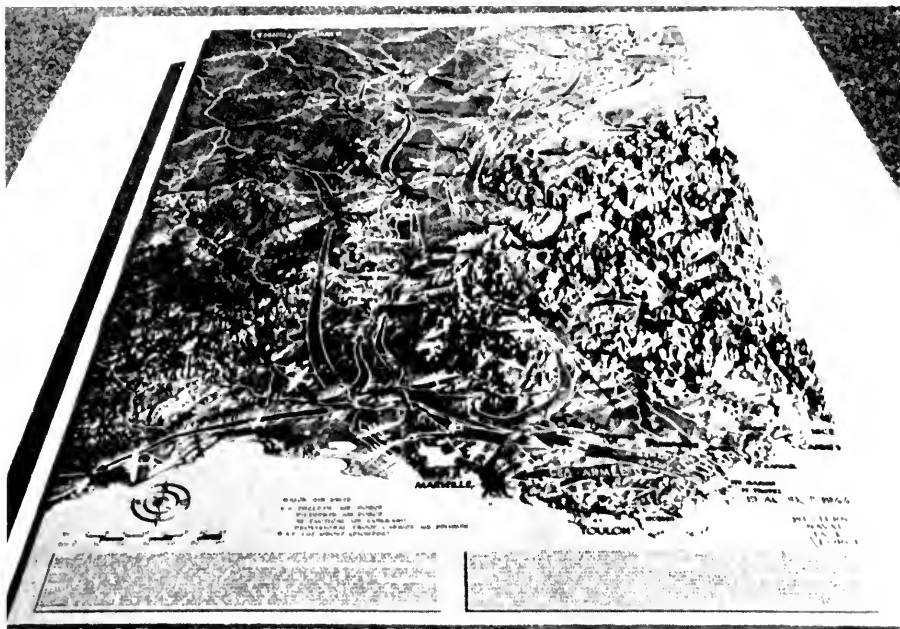
The model which is 20 feet long and 11 feet wide is at a horizontal scale of 1:100,000 (1.6 miles to the inch); the vertical scale has been exaggerated three times (2750 feet to the inch). The model is set on a base of Rocheret Clair limestone from the Jura region of eastern France.

On each side of this model, on Rocheret stone table tops between the benches, are the two sets of key maps: The War Against Germany and The War Against Japan.

On the façade of the Memorial is the heroic-size sculpture, designed by Edmund Amateis of Brewster, New York, of the Angel of Peace nurturing the new generation. Beneath is the inscription:

East-West Mall, West Garden Pool.





Bronze Relief Map—Operations in Southern France.

WE WHO LIE HERE DIED THAT FUTURE GENERATIONS MIGHT LIVE IN PEACE.

The actual carving of the sculpture was by Georges Granger of Chalon-sur-Saône.

THE WALL OF THE MISSING

On the face of the retaining wall of the terrace of the Memorial are inscribed the names and particulars of 293 of our Missing:

United States Army and Army	
Air Forces ¹ -----	256
United States Navy-----	37

These men gave their lives in the service of their Country but their remains have not been identified. The lists include men from every State in the Union except Arizona, Delaware, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Wyoming. Heading these lists is the inscription:

☆☆ 1941 ☆☆ 1945 ☆☆ HERE ARE
RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS

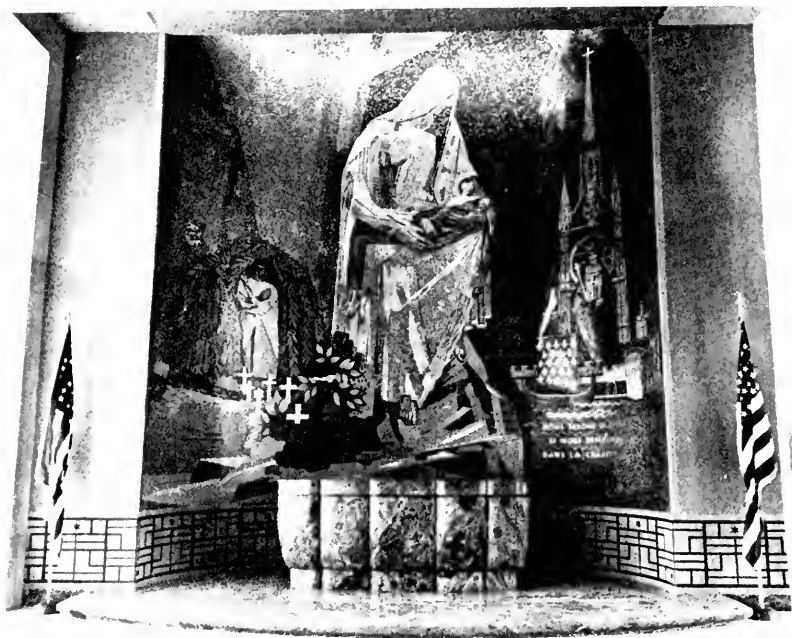
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.

THE CHAPEL

The chapel is entered from the terrace through handsome bronze grilles on the east or west sides. The Memorial, like the wall of the Missing, is also built of Rocheret limestone from the Jura region.

Much of the interior of the chapel is decorated with mosaics designed by, and fabricated and installed under the supervision of, Austin Purves of Litchfield, Conn. The mosaic mural in the apse was conceived by the artist to recall the eternal care of the Almighty, understanding and transcending the personal grief of bereavement, and encouraging new hope for this and for future generations. The grief-stricken pair beneath the willow tree symbolize the mourning relatives of

¹ It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.



Altar, Apse Mosaic.

the dead, but apparently sleeping, youth held by the mystical figure of goodness and strength—the type of uniform, helmet and rifle characterize him as an American.

The figure of Saint Louis of France, on the right, standing on the walls of the city of Aigues-Mortes recalls an earlier crusader who set sail, as symbolized by the ship (now part of the arms of the City of Paris), from a port in this region. Behind him is the Sainte Chapelle built in Paris to enshrine the relics of his crusade. The French inscription beneath is ascribed to Saint Louis—"My faithful friends," he said—"we shall be unconquerable if we remain united in charity". (The French text was found in an ancient record.)

It will be recalled that the American crusade was symbolized by the crusader's sword which appeared in the emblem of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

The bird in the shrub between the headstones and the central figure serves as a reminder that notwithstanding the tragic upheavals of war, nature continues its evolution unceasingly.

On the left of the apse is this extract from Cardinal Newman's prayer:

O LORD SUPPORT US ALL THE DAY LONG
UNTIL OUR WORK IS DONE ☆ THEN IN
THY MERCY GRANT US A HOLY REST
AND PEACE AT THE LAST.

The ceiling is in blue mosaic with gold stars. The rear wall mosaic contains an adaptation of the Great Seal of the United States and this inscription (with French translation) :

THIS CHAPEL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS A
SACRED RENDEZVOUS OF A GRATEFUL
PEOPLE WITH ITS IMMORTAL DEAD.



Memorial—Interior Mosaic.

The altar is of Vert des Alpes marble from the valley of Aoste (Val d'Aoste) in the Italian Alps. At one end a Cross is engraved, at the other end the tablets of Moses. The altar cloth is of Florentine leather, the cross and candlesticks of polished brass.

The prie-dieu and the pew are of teakwood. An American flag stands at each side of the altar.

Engraved in the walls flanking the apse is a list of the major units which participated in the military operations in this region:

On the left side (facing the altar):

SOUTHERN FRANCE

1944

MAJOR ARMY
AND
AIR FORCE UNITS ENGAGED

UNITED STATES ARMY

SEVENTH ARMY, VI CORPS
3D INFANTRY DIVISION, 36TH INFANTRY
DIVISION, 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION,
1ST AIRBORNE TASK FORCE, 1ST SPE-
CIAL SERVICE FORCE

TWELFTH AIR FORCE, FIFTEENTH AIR
FORCE, XII TACTICAL AIR COMMAND,
PROVISIONAL TROOP CARRIER AIR DIVI-
SION

ARMEE FRANÇAISE

ARMEE B, 1^{er}, 2^e CORPS D'ARMEE
1^{re} DIVISION FRANÇAISE LIBRE, 2^e DIVI-
SION D'INF MAROCAINE, 3^e DIVISION
D'INF ALGERIENNE, 9^e DIVISION D'INF
COLONIALE, 1^{re} DIVISION BLINDEE, 1^{re}
BRIGADE DE SPAHIS, 1^{er}, 2^e, 3^e GROUPE-
MENTS DE TABORS MAROCAINS, 1^{er}, 2^e,
3^e GROUPEMENTS DE CHOC

UNITES AERIENNES

FORCES FRANÇAISES DE L'INTERIEUR

BRITISH ARMY

2 INDEPENDENT PARACHUTE BRIGADE

ROYAL AIR FORCE

202 GROUP (FIGHTER)

On the right side (facing the altar):

SOUTHERN FRANCE

1944

MAJOR NAVAL UNITS ENGAGED

WESTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE

UNITED STATES NAVY

515 SHIPS AND CRAFT

INCLUDING

BATTLESHIPS: ARKANSAS, NEVADA,
TEXAS. HEAVY CRUISERS: AUGUSTA,
QUINCY, TUSCALOOSA. LIGHT CRUISE-
RS: BROOKLYN, CINCINNATI, MARBLE-
HEAD, OMAHA, PHILADELPHIA. ES-
CORT CARRIERS: KASAAN BAY, TULAGI

ROYAL NAVY

283 SHIPS AND CRAFT

INCLUDING

1 BATTLESHIP, 10 LIGHT CRUISERS
AND
7 ESCORT CARRIERS

MARINE DE GUERRE FRANÇAISE

12 SHIPS AND CRAFT

INCLUDING

1 BATTLESHIP AND 5 LIGHT CRUISERS

ROYAL HELLENIC NAVY

7 SHIPS AND CRAFT

ALLIED MERCHANT VESSELS

63 SHIPS AND CRAFT

At each end of the terrace outside
the chapel is a fountain of red granite
(Granit de la Clarté) from Brittany,
and a pool. Behind the Memorial the
hill rises steeply.

PLANTING

This long terrace is lined with a double
row of closely planted Italian cypress,
to be trimmed to a uniform height of
twenty feet, which forms a green cur-
tain behind the Chapel and across the
ends of the terrace. The areas at the
two sides, enclosed with low formal
hedges, are planted with a few redbud
trees and strawberry trees (*Arbutus*
Unedo).

Construction of the Cemetery and
Memorial was completed in 1956.



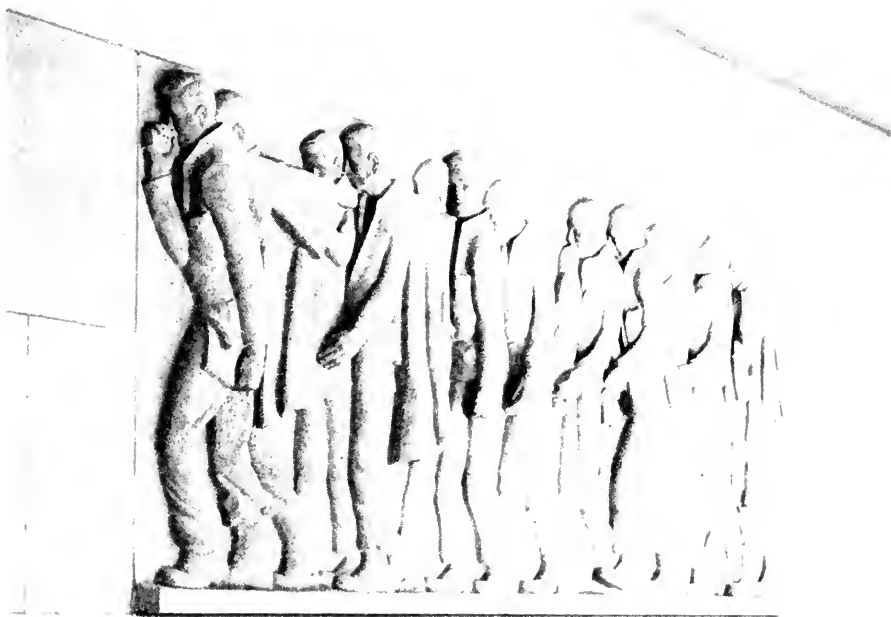
*Youth Triumphant Over Evil—Brittany Memorial.
(Lee Lawrie, Sculptor.)*

AMERICAN MILITARY Cemeteries & Memorials OF WORLD WAR II

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION is responsible to the people of the United States for the construction and permanent maintenance of military cemeteries and memorials built by the United States Government on foreign soil. It is not responsible

for construction, maintenance, or operation of cemeteries in the continental United States or its Territories and possessions.

After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight



To the Missing—World War II Loggia—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

military cemeteries already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces.¹

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next-of-kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 171,000, representing 61 per cent of the recovered bodies. The remaining 39 per cent were given final interment in the cemeteries on foreign soil; and in the

cemeteries at Honolulu, Sitka and Puerto Rico (which remain under Army control).

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army, with the assistance of the American Battle Monuments Commission. Their locations reflect the progress of the

¹ These were: Cemeteries: Brookwood, England; Suresnes, Oise-Aisne (Fere-en-Tardenois), Aisne-Marne (Belleau), Somme (Bony), St. Mihiel (Thiaucourt), Meuse-Argonne (Romagne), France; Waregem, Belgium. Monuments: Brest, Cantigny, Bellicourt, Chateau-Thierry, Somme-Py, Montfaucon, Montsec, Tours, France; Kemmel, Audenarde, Belgium; Gibraltar. Tablets: Chaumont, Souilly, France.

military operations; they were selected with a view to their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage, and other practical considerations. In every case use of the site in perpetuity was granted by the host government to the United States, free of cost, rent, and taxes. The remainder of the "temporary"

cemetery sites reverted to the landowners upon completion of reburial operations.

The fourteen permanent World War II cemeteries with numbers of graves including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at the Memorials are:

	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Cambridge, England	3,811 including	24	5, 125
Normandy (near St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Calvados), France.	9,386 including	307	1, 557
Brittany (near St. James, Manche), France.	4,410 including	95	498
Epinal, France	5,255 including	69	424
Lorraine (at St. Avoild, Moselle), France.	10,489 including	151	444
Rhône (at Draguignan, Var), France.	861 including	62	293
Netherlands (near Margraten), Holland.	8,301 including	105	1, 720
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium	7,989 including	89	451
Ardennes (near Neuville-en-Condroz), Belgium.	5,250 including	744	462
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	5,076 including	101	370
Florence, Italy	4,402 including	212	1, 409
Sicily-Rome (Nettuno, near Rome), Italy.	7,862 including	488	3, 094
North Africa (near Carthage), Tunisia.	2,840 including	240	3, 724
Philippines (near Manila)	17,182 including	3, 744	36, 279

In addition, 24 Unknowns of World War II were interred in the World War I cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris.²

The following World War II cemeteries are maintained by the Department of the Army:

	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Honolulu, T. H. ³	13,510 including	2, 009	18, 106
Puerto Rico	69		
Sitka, Alaska	72 including	5	

In 1947 the American Battle Monuments Commission selected fourteen outstanding American architects, each to design one of the cemeteries, conceiving the graves plots and a monument as complementary elements of an

² See page 18 concerning World War II memorial.
³ See page 21 concerning memorial.



integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the respective regions. Upon approval of the general schemes by the Commission, and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the graves plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service

in making the permanent burials of those remains which, by decision of the next-of-kin, were to remain overseas. This timely cooperation of the two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been



virtually completed, the cemeteries were progressively transferred to the American Battle Monuments Commission by Executive Order, for construction and maintenance. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step—grading; installation of a system of reinforced-concrete beams on piles

to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water-supply and distribution systems; utilities buildings; roads and paths; plantings; and the erection of the memorials.

To provide against dry seasons and the occasional real drought, each ceme-

tery is equipped with storage reservoirs and a high-pressure sprinkling system.

For the design of the various memorials no specific requirement was imposed upon the architects beyond the budgeted cost, except that each should embody these features:

A small devotional chapel.

Inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region.

A graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops.

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide, and interesting, variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials was the implied undertaking by our Government to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since, by Department orders, the erection of monuments by the troops (which unfortunately have been found to be often poorly-designed, poorly constructed and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden. The "permanent graphic" record takes the form of maps, usually quite large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as the language of the country in which the cemetery is situated. The historical data (in the form of map layouts and texts) were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission; the maps were rendered in tasteful presentation by experienced artists. In no two cases is the method—or even the materials—the same; the map may be of layered marbles, or in fresco, perhaps in bronze relief, or in ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "Key-Maps": "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan". Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these Key-Maps each major battle may be related to all others in time and space.

With each architect an American landscape architect, an American

sculptor and an American muralist or painter ordinarily collaborated. Their talents have made a major contribution to the beauty and dignity of the Memorials all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials, as well as of most of the works of art, was effected by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

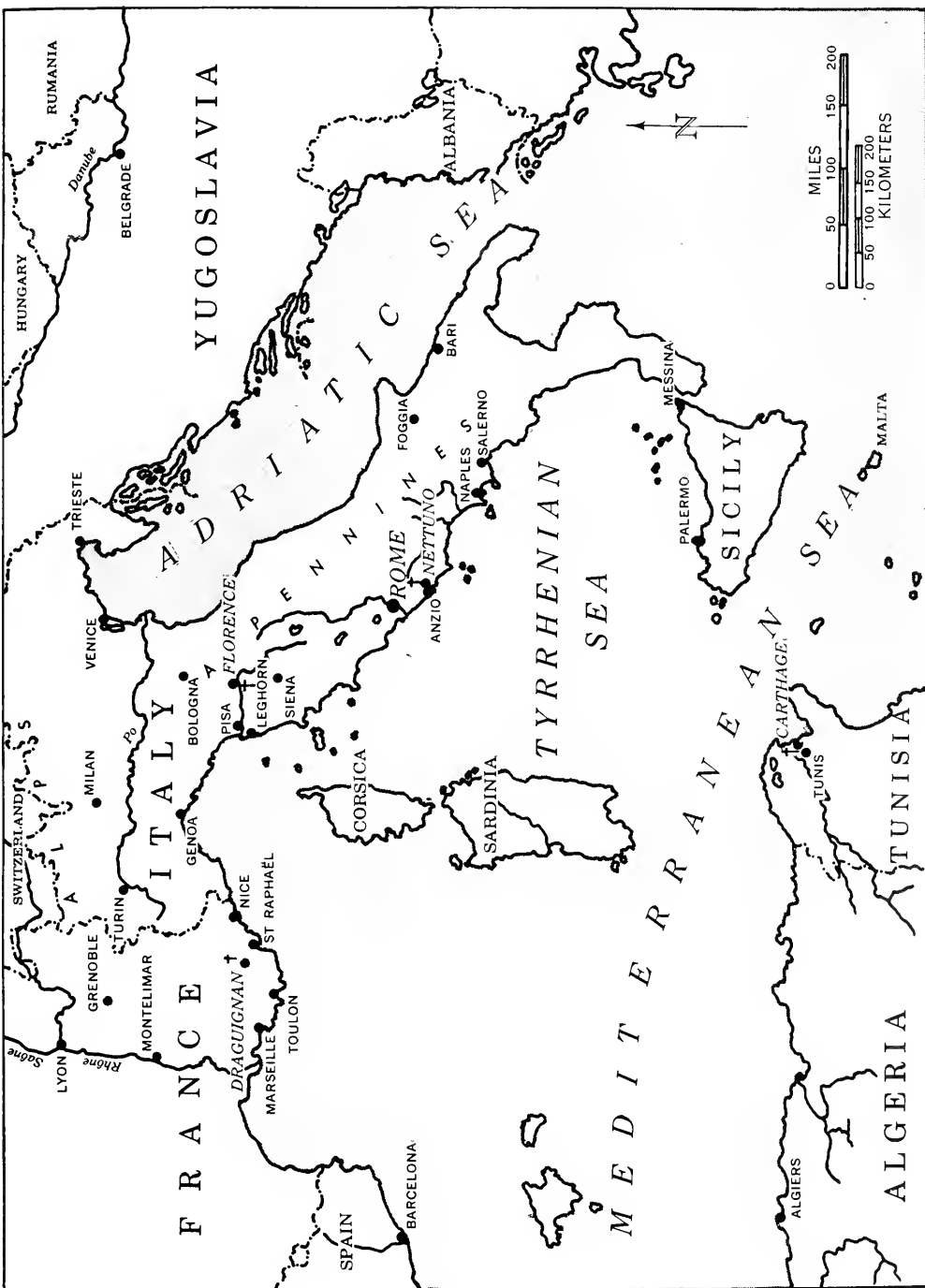
Each grave is marked by a headstone of white marble, of the same designs as those used in the overseas cemeteries of World War I—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin Cross for all others. These headstones were quarried and fabricated in the Italian Tyrol, northwest of Venice, except about one-half of those at the Philippines cemetery which came from the region of Carrara in western Italy. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service number, organization, date of death, and State or Territory from which he entered the military service. Headstones of the Unknowns, i. e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription: **HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.**

The lists of Missing (which include the unidentified and those lost and buried at sea) give name, rank, organization and State; the conditions under which death occurred were usually such as to deny the possibility of recording the exact date.

In addition to the fourteen World War II cemeteries and Memorials, the American Battle Monuments Commission program includes the following:

SURESNES

As previously stated, 24 World War II Unknowns were interred in this World War I cemetery. Here, where senior representatives of the French and United States Governments on ceremonial occasions pay homage to our Dead, the World War I chapel was, by addition of two loggias, converted





"Memory" World War II Memorial Chamber—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

into a shrine to commemorate our Dead of both wars.

The wall of the World War II loggia bears this inscription:

TO THE ETERNAL MEMORY OF 360,817 AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR II. OF THIS HOST 106,808 REST IN EIGHTEEN OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES. THE REMAINS OF 175,110 WERE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND. OF THOSE RESTING IN THE OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES 8,483 HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED. THEIRS ARE AMONG THE 78,917 NAMES OF THOSE MISSING IN ACTION OR LOST OR BURIED AT SEA WHICH ARE RECORDED UPON THE WALLS OF THE CEMETERY MEMORIALS. * * * INTO THY HANDS O LORD.

Within the World War II memorial chamber is engraved:

THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE EARTH THAT OTHER PEOPLES MIGHT BE FREED FROM OPPRESSION * * * LET US HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE HONORED DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN.

EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,596 Americans who, in or above the waters off the east coasts of North and South America, gave their lives in the service of their Country their names and particulars are to be inscribed on a memorial to be erected at New York.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL

Similarly, the names and particulars of those 412 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their Country off the west coasts of the Americas will be recorded at a memorial to be erected at San Francisco.

HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the military cemetery at Honolulu is maintained by the Department of the Army, the American Battle Monuments Commission, by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, is erecting a memorial therein, similar to those built in the other overseas cemeteries. Buried here are 13,507 Dead of World War II who died in the military operations in the Pacific Ocean area. The memorial records the names of 18,093 Missing of World War II and 8,107 Missing in Korea. The memorial will also embody the customary chapel and maps.

MAINTENANCE

Permanent maintenance of the cemeteries is a responsibility of the American Battle Monuments Commission. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent in each case are American war veterans.

At each cemetery there is a Visitors' Building, with comfortably furnished reception room. Here visitors may be informed as to the location of graves (or inscription of the Missing) at any overseas cemetery.

The cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted at the cemeteries and monuments without special authorization, except when photography is to be used for commercial purposes—in such case permission must be obtained from the Commission's local office.

Unlike the national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields.

FLOWERS

In the general interest, the decoration of graves with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is happy to assist interested persons to arrange with local florists in foreign

countries for placing such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least 5 days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or international money order in dollars or local currency. Deposits may be made for a single decoration on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several decorations on particular dates within the year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to “The American Battle Monuments Commission, Flower Fund”, money orders to “The American Battle Monuments Commission”. Requests should be addressed to the Commission’s Paris office, except in the case of Florence, Sicily-Rome (Nettuno) and North Africa (Carthage) Cemeteries where the Rome office is responsible, and Manila where the Manila office is responsible.

Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local

florist who is a member of the “Florists Telegraph Delivery Association.” In addition to the name of the deceased, the rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located, and the location by plot, row, and grave should be provided if known.

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission’s offices in Washington, Paris, Rome, or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are invited to call. The Commission’s representatives there may be of some assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules, and also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Upon the request of the bona fide next of kin, the Commission will furnish one photograph of the appropriate headstone or inscription engraved on the Wall of the Missing.

Suresnes Memorial With World War I and II Loggias.



THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

United States Office

Washington 25, D. C.
Telephone: Liberty 5-6700
Extension 63679
Telegrams: Monuments, Washington

European Office

20 rue Quentin Bauchart
Paris, 8^e, France
Telephone: Balzac 0700
Telegrams: Monuments, Paris

Mediterranean Office

American Embassy,
Via Veneto, Rome
Telephone: 414, Extension 156
Telegrams: Monuments, Rome

Philippine Office

American Military Cemetery,
Manila, P. I.
Telephone: 5-02-12
Telegrams: AMBAMCOM, Manila,
P. I.

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Established by Congress March 1923

Membership (January 1958)

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Thomas C. Kinkaid, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie
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Alexander A. Vandegrift	Benjamin O. Davis
Charles E. Potter	Forest A. Harness
John Phillips	Thomas North, <i>Secretary</i>

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Finis J. Garrett	1926-53		

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Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson (World War II program)

Consulting Landscape Architect

Markley Stevenson (World War II program)

Consulting Sculptor

Lee Lawrie (World War II program)

